

Volume 40, Issue 1

Intergenerational transmission of homeownership decisions in Spain

Marina Morales
University of Zaragoza

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to analyze whether parents' decision about owning one's own dwelling may be an important determinant of the future homeownership decisions of their children in Spain. To address this issue, we use data from the Survey of Living Conditions (2011). Our results confirm the intergenerational transmission of homeownership decisions in Spain, in such a way that the probability that the respondent owns their home is determined, although not exclusively, by their parents' homeownership decision.

This article has benefited from funding from the Government of Aragón ("Programa Operativo FSE Aragón 2014-2020").

Citation: Marina Morales, (2020) "Intergenerational transmission of homeownership decisions in Spain", *Economics Bulletin*, Volume 40, Issue 1, pages 632-638

Contact: Marina Morales - mmorales@unizar.es.

Submitted: September 16, 2019. **Published:** February 29, 2020.

1. Introduction

In the last decade, there have been strong variations in housing prices that have raised concerns regarding the working of the international housing markets. It is well known that a significant part of housing price variations can be explained in terms of demand factors (Case and Shiller, 2003; Himmelberg et al., 2005), although very little prior research has focused on studying housing demand in the specific case of Spain, which presents a distinct peculiarity in the housing market. The relationship between labor income and the probability of being a homeowner has been extensively analyzed in the economic literature, showing a general negative effect of income uncertainty on homeownership trends (Diaz-Serrano, 2005; García and Hernández, 2008). Nevertheless, despite possessing one of the highest unemployment and temporary work rates among European countries, Spain displays a predominant characteristic of owner-occupancy. While other countries show a marked preference for renting, in Spain there is a distinguishing cultural importance of owning real estate. Thus, understanding the extent to which culture is transmitted through parental attitudes that foster homeownership, is of interest.

Homeownership symbolizes not only the achievement of stability and economic success, but it also may have important implications for life satisfaction, as well as social and educational outcomes for children (Aaronson, 2000; Green and White, 1997; Haurin and Kamara, 1992; Rohe et al., 2013). Prior studies have examined the factors that may affect homeownership decisions, focusing on income uncertainty (Diaz-Serrano, 2005; García and Hernández, 2008), housing prices (García and Hernández, 2008), immigration status (Amuedo-Dorantes and Mundra, 2013), rental market regulation, innovations in mortgage markets and household characteristics (Dupont et al., 2011), and culture transmitted horizontally (Marcén and Morales, 2020), among others. Our paper is also related to the new literature focused on examining the intergenerational transmission of socio-economic characteristics in Spain. Using methodologies analogous to ours, there are recent papers showing the vertical transmission (that is, from parents to their children), of smoking (Duarte et al., 2016), poverty (Ferrando et al., 2019), housework time (Giménez et al., 2018), well-being (Molina et al., 2011), and unemployment status (Morales, 2019). Others have also highlighted the similarity in the housing tenure of different generations within the same family, in other countries. Similar to our study is that of Helderman and Mulder (2007) who point to parents' financial contribution and continuities in housing market characteristics as possible mechanisms underlying the intergenerational transmission of homeownership in the Netherlands. They explain that, due to the proximity of their residences, parents and their offspring deal with the same housing market circumstances and they point to gift-giving towards housing as a direct way of affecting young adult housing tenure. However, these authors also suggest that this is not the only channel, since they find a strong effect of parents' housing tenure on children's housing tenure, after controlling for all these factors. In our paper, we study the intergenerational transmission of homeownership in Spain by focusing on culture as one possible channel through which parents affect their offspring's decisions.

In our empirical strategy, we use data from the Survey of Living Conditions (2011) provided by the Spanish Statistical Institute, for the latest year, providing information about the household characteristics when individuals were teenagers. We study the transmission of homeownership over two generations by analyzing whether the parent's decision to live in an owner-occupied dwelling can affect the probability of their children to be homeowners in the future. We find a positive and statistically significant relationship between living in an owner-occupied dwelling when individuals were teenagers and the probability of being homeowners in adulthood. Our results are unaffected after controlling for unobservable characteristics by region, including region fixed effects, and using different subsamples. We can interpret our findings as evidence of the intergenerational transmission of homeownership status in Spain.

2. Empirical strategy

In our empirical strategy, we use the parents' housing tenure choice when individuals were teenagers as our measure of family culture in terms of homeownership. If there is no vertical transmission of homeownership in Spain, parents' decisions on being homeowners or not, should have no impact on the future homeownership status of their children. On the other hand, if culture transmitted through parents to their children does play a role in the homeownership decision, we would expect to detect a relationship between the parents' behavior and that of their children during their adulthood. To test this issue, we estimate the following Probit model:

$$\text{Probit}(p_{ik}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 HP_i + \mathbf{X}_{ik}\beta_2 + \delta_k + \varepsilon_{ik} \quad (1)$$

Where p_{ik} is the probability of individual i being a homeowner. Our variable of interest, HP_i , is a dummy variable that takes value 1 if parents were homeowners when individual i was a teenager, and 0 otherwise. The vector \mathbf{X}_{ik} includes individual characteristics, such as gender, age, and level of education. Controls for unobserved characteristics of the areas of residence are added using region fixed effects, denoted by δ_k .

3. Data

In our analysis, we use data from the Survey of Living Conditions (SLC) of 2011, provided by the Spanish Statistical Institute, for the latest year providing information about the household characteristics when individuals were teenagers. The Survey of Living Conditions provides rich information that allows us to identify owner-occupiers, encumbered or not by a mortgage, and those who are homeowners by free transfer such as, for example, by inheritance. In this context, we can define our dependent variable excluding those individuals who are homeowners by inheritance. To capture our main explanatory variable, we use data from the Intergenerational Transmission of Poverty included in the SLC, which allows us to capture parents' attitudes related to their housing tenure choice when individuals were teenagers. Our main sample contains 15,574 observations of individuals aged 26 to 60.

Table 1 presents the summary statistics for the main variables by region. The first column shows large variations in the proportion of homeowners across the Spanish regions, ranging from 62% in Melilla to 92% in Asturias, Cantabria, and País Vasco. The data reveals that around 87% of the individuals are homeowners, showing that the proportion of individuals who live in owner-occupied dwellings strongly outweighed those living in rented dwellings. The second column includes the proportion of parents who were homeowners when individuals were young. By simply looking at both columns, we can deduce, although not in all regions, a clear relationship between the homeownership behavior of individuals in our sample and that of their parents. Fewer differences are observed in terms of gender composition and our sample appears to be quite balanced, since 48% of adults are men. The raw data also reveals slight dissimilarities across regions in the level of education and the age of the individuals: 17% have completed primary school, 49% have completed secondary school, and 32% have a university degree. The median age of individuals in our sample is around 43 years old.

Table 1: Summary statistics

Region	Proportion of homeowners	Proportion of parents' homeowners	Age	Man	Primary school	Secondary school	University degree	Obs
Andalucía	0.90	0.81	43.51	0.48	0.22	0.47	0.28	1,897
Aragón	0.87	0.80	44.11	0.50	0.14	0.52	0.34	722
Asturias	0.92	0.72	44.17	0.48	0.12	0.54	0.33	646
Illes Balears	0.78	0.76	43.19	0.48	0.21	0.52	0.25	476
Canarias	0.87	0.83	43.46	0.47	0.20	0.47	0.28	738
Cantabria	0.91	0.84	44.40	0.45	0.09	0.58	0.33	483
Castilla y León	0.89	0.83	44.74	0.51	0.16	0.51	0.32	952
Castilla-La Mancha	0.87	0.89	43.29	0.51	0.17	0.55	0.27	874
Cataluña	0.79	0.78	43.38	0.50	0.20	0.44	0.31	1,655
Comunitat Valenciana	0.91	0.87	42.89	0.48	0.13	0.56	0.30	1,274
Extremadura	0.92	0.84	44.22	0.49	0.23	0.48	0.26	571
Galicia	0.91	0.80	43.93	0.48	0.21	0.46	0.31	964
Madrid	0.82	0.81	43.42	0.47	0.10	0.46	0.43	1,533
Murcia	0.92	0.88	42.69	0.50	0.23	0.54	0.20	592
Navarra	0.90	0.83	43.77	0.48	0.16	0.40	0.43	498
País Vasco	0.92	0.84	44.19	0.48	0.10	0.41	0.49	828
La Rioja	0.86	0.85	43.76	0.49	0.16	0.53	0.31	539
Ceuta	0.83	0.67	41.14	0.48	0.22	0.54	0.20	174
Melilla	0.65	0.44	42.09	0.46	0.20	0.43	0.23	158
Mean	0.87	0.81	43.60	0.48	0.17	0.49	0.32	
Std. Dev.	0.33	0.39	9.55	0.50	0.37	0.50	0.47	

Notes: The sample contains 15,574 observations of individuals aged 26 to 60.

4. Results

Table 2 presents the estimated coefficients for Eq. (1). As can be seen in column 1, the estimates for the education level controls are consistent with the existing empirical results, since higher levels of education are related to greater probabilities of homeownership. Surprisingly, the effects of age and gender are not statistically significant in our estimations.

With respect to our variable of interest, living in an owner-occupied dwelling during adolescence is related to a higher probability of being a homeowner in the future. Our findings point to parents' housing tenure choice being an important factor, even after controlling for unobservable characteristics by including region fixed effects in column 2. We find that having parents who are homeowners increases the probability of being a homeowner by around 12%. Although we use a gender-balanced sample, we have divided the sample by gender to explore the possibility of gender issues driving our results. As can be seen in columns 3 and 4, in both samples, the effect of culture is detected, suggesting that our results do not depend on gender issues.

To reinforce our results, we run some robustness checks in the rest of the columns. In column 5, our results are maintained when we exclude those individuals who are immigrants from our sample. The set of individual characteristics has been enlarged in column 6. As Constant et al. (2009) show, being married and having children under the age of sixteen can affect the probability of homeownership. Thus, we include controls for whether individuals are currently married or are parents, and we control for other characteristics that can affect housing affordability, such as employment status and households' risk of poverty. While the economic variables have the expected impact, showing that income uncertainty decreases the probability of being a homeowner, no effect is found in the cases of marital status and parenthood. In any case, the effect on our variable of interest is still detected after controlling for all these characteristics. In column 7, we have included a variable considering whether individuals live in a household at risk of poverty when young. As Helderma and Mulder (2007) suggest, the intergenerational transmission of homeownership may be partly explained by the transmission of economic status. Financial contributions of parents can make it easier for their offspring to purchase a home, since parents who own a home can afford to give gifts towards their offspring's housing tenure more easily than parents who are renters. Thus, this analysis is necessary to disentangle the effect of culture from the effect of parents' economic status. As expected, the estimated coefficient on the poverty status of parents is negative and statistically significant, suggesting that the financial support of parents matters. However, our coefficient of interest remains statistically significant, suggesting that economic status is not the only channel through which parents affect their descendants' homeownership decisions, and there must be something more. We can reach the same conclusion when we add additional controls for the regions in column 8. We introduce GDP per capita, female labor force participation, the unemployment rate and the property prices index.¹ It is worth noting that the inclusion of this set of observable characteristics, which can also influence the homeownership status (Clark et al., 1997), does not alter our estimates. Thus, since individuals in our sample appear to be sensitive to their parents' behavior, we can interpret our results as evidence of the existence of the intergenerational transmission of homeownership decisions in Spain.

¹Data come from the Spanish Statistical Institute.

Table 2: Main results

Dependent variable: Probability of being homeowner	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
HP	0.526*** (0.041)	0.511*** (0.042)	0.545*** (0.060)	0.477*** (0.058)	0.747*** (0.045)	0.497*** (0.042)	0.480*** (0.044)	0.518*** (0.042)
Age	0.002 (0.018)	0.006 (0.018)	-0.009 (0.025)	0.021 (0.025)	0.069*** (0.020)	-0.000 (0.019)	0.007 (0.018)	0.005 (0.018)
Age ² /100	0.030 (0.021)	0.026 (0.021)	0.039 (0.030)	0.012 (0.029)	-0.056** (0.024)	0.030 (0.023)	0.024 (0.021)	0.027 (0.021)
Man	-0.010 (0.037)	-0.012 (0.038)			-0.008 (0.041)	-0.007 (0.038)	-0.008 (0.038)	-0.012 (0.038)
Primary school	0.387*** (0.113)	0.338*** (0.115)	0.212 (0.170)	0.473*** (0.151)	0.044 (0.153)	0.251** (0.115)	0.324*** (0.114)	0.356*** (0.116)
Secondary school	0.646*** (0.108)	0.608*** (0.111)	0.448*** (0.162)	0.784*** (0.145)	0.210 (0.152)	0.408*** (0.110)	0.557*** (0.110)	0.626*** (0.110)
University degree	0.817*** (0.111)	0.796*** (0.114)	0.575*** (0.165)	1.035*** (0.152)	0.210 (0.153)	0.509*** (0.114)	0.729*** (0.115)	0.813*** (0.114)
Currently household at risk of poverty						-0.706*** (0.049)		
Married						0.047 (0.048)		
Children						0.073 (0.047)		
Unemployed						-0.274*** (0.051)		
Parents' household at risk of poverty							-0.234*** (0.061)	
Unemployment rate								-2.971 (10.343)
GDP pc								-0.005 (0.014)
Property price index								-0.009** (0.005)
Female labor force participation								-0.046*** (0.011)
Marginal effects								
HP	0.129*** 0.010	0.122*** 0.010	0.133*** 0.014	0.112*** 0.013	0.109*** 0.007	0.113*** 0.009	0.115*** 0.010	0.125*** 0.010
Region fixed effects	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Obs	15,574	15,574	7,550	8,024	13,931	15,574	15,574	15,574

Note: The sample, obtained from Spanish Living Conditions Survey 2011, consists of immigrants aged 26 to 60. Estimates are weighted. Women have been excluded in column 3 and men in column 4. A sample of native individuals has been used in column 5. Robust standard errors, clustered by country of origin, are in parentheses. *** Significant at the 1% level, ** Significant at the 5% level, * Significant at the 10% level.

5. Conclusions

The aim of this paper is to show that homeownership attitudes in Spain can be transmitted vertically, that is, from parents to their children. While other countries show a marked preference for renting, Spain is the model of what can be denoted as “the culture of homeownership”. Thus, understanding the extent to which culture transmitted through parental decisions fosters homeownership may have important implications for the design of public housing policies. We find that individuals’ housing tenure choice may be partly determined by their parents’ previous decisions about homeownership. Specifically, our results show that those individuals living in owner-occupied dwellings during childhood are much more likely to become homeowners in the future. All in all, despite the limitations of the data, this study must be considered as first evidence of the effect of the intergenerational transmission of homeownership decisions in Spain.

References

- Aaronson, D., (2000) “A note on the benefits of homeownership” *Journal of Urban Economics* 47(3), 356–369.
- Amuedo-Dorantes, C., and Mundra, K. (2013) “Immigrant homeownership and immigration status: Evidence from Spain” *Review of International Economics* 21(2), 204-218.
- Case, K. E., and Shiller, R. J. (2003) “Is there a bubble in the housing market?” *Brookings papers on economic activity* 2003(2), 299-342.
- Diaz-Serrano, L. (2005) “Labor income uncertainty, skewness and homeownership: A panel data study for Germany and Spain” *Journal of Urban Economics* 58(1), 156-176.
- Duarte, R., Escario, J.J., and Molina, J.A. (2016) “Smoking transmission in-home across three generations” *Journal of Substance Use* 21 (3), 268-272.
- Dupont, J., Guellec, D., and Martins, J. O. (2011) “OECD Productivity Growth in the 2000s: A Descriptive Analysis of the Impact of Sectoral Effects and Innovation” *OECD Journal: Economic Studies* 2011(1), 1-23.
- Ferrando, S., Duarte, R., and Molina, J.A. (2018) “How to escape poverty through education? Intergenerational evidence in Spain” *Applied Economics Letters* 25(9), 624-627.
- García, J. A. B., and Hernández, J. E. R. (2008) “Housing demand in Spain according to dwelling type: Microeconometric evidence” *Regional Science and Urban Economics* 38(4), 363-377.
- Giménez, J.I., Molina, J.A., and Ortega, R. (2017) “Like my parents at home? Gender differences in childrens’ housework in Germany and Spain” *Empirical Economics* 52(4), 1143-1179.
- Green, R.K., and White, M.J., (1997) “Measuring the benefits of homeownership: Effects on children” *Journal of Urban Economics* 41(3), 441-461.
- Haurin, D. R., and Kamara, D. A. (1992) “The homeownership decision of female-headed households” *Journal of Housing Economics* 2(4), 293-309.

Helderman, A., and Mulder, C. (2007) "Intergenerational transmission of homeownership: The roles of gifts and continuities in housing market characteristics" *Urban Studies* 44(2), 231-247.

Himmelberg, C., Mayer, C., and Sinai, T. (2005) "Assessing high house prices: Bubbles, fundamentals and misperceptions" *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 19(4), 67-92.

Marcén, M., and Morales, M. (2020) "The effect of culture on home-ownership" *Journal of Regional Science* 60 (1), 56-87.

Molina, J.A., Navarro, M., and Walker, I. (2011) "Intergenerational well-being mobility in Europe" *Kyklos* 64, 253-270.

Morales, M. (2019) "Can family characteristics influence the future labor situation of children? Evidence for Spain" *International Journal of Social Economics* 46 (10), 1214-1233.

Rohe, W. M., Van Zandt, S., and McCarthy, G. (2013) "The social benefits and costs of homeownership: A critical assessment of the research" *The affordable housing reader* 40, 196-213.

Survey of Living Conditions (2011) *Spanish Statistical Institute*